

our meadows another eminently social plant, *Polygonum persicaria*, often struggles among them. *Erica vulgaris* covers large tracts in the temperate regions of Europe; *Ericaceæ* generally consists of social plants. *Filices*, *Musci*, *Leguminosæ*, *Compositæ*, and many other natural groups, contain numerous instances. Within the tropics some species of *Cactus*, *Aloe*, *Bromelia* and *Agave* become great nuisances from their social habits. Many display this character simply because there is no check to their mode of growth; this happens with the greater part of aquatic plants, as *Pontederia*, *Nymphæa*, *Nelumbium*, *Hydrocharis*, *Sagittaria*. Indeed plants are social from causes which are often so trifling, that it is a character of little value, excepting occasionally in Geographic Botany.

Yet after all, this presents but a feeble sketch of the vegetable clothing of the globe.

[To be continued.]

III.—On the Occurrence of the Genus *Pollicipes* in the Oxford Clay. By JOHN MORRIS, Esq.

[With a Plate.]

THE fossil species of the family Cirrhipeda, hitherto recorded as British, all belong either to the tertiary or cretaceous series; the pleistocene, marine and crag formations contain remains of species belonging to the genera *Acasta*, *Adna*, *Balanus*, *Clitia*, *Coronula* and *Scalpellum*. The upper marine, the London clay, and the different members of the cretaceous system contain only species of the genus *Pollicipes*, so that the addition of two new species of the latter genus from the Oxford clay is an interesting fact connected with its geological distribution.

Pollicipes concinnus. (Pl. VI. fig. 1.)

Testa subtrigona; valvulis lateralibus, anticis trigonis apice acuminato, posticis subtrapeziformibus; dorsali angustiori acuminata. Pedunculo squamulifero, squamulis adpressis subquadratis, transversim carinatis.

The compressed state of the specimen prevents the specific characters from being more accurately defined. The anterior valves are trigonal, the posterior somewhat trapeziform; the dorsal valve appears to have been narrow and acuminate. The peduncle is tolerably well preserved and consists of a series of small closely pressed scales, somewhat quadrate in form, each of them being regularly marked by a transverse carinated ridge, presenting a very neat and uniform appearance.

The figure (Pl. VI. f. 1.) represents an interesting group of this species, consisting of three principal individuals, surrounded

